Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1809. [No. 2558.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be sold and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

☞ COTTON.

100 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Best Bristol Porter Bottles,
in hampers containing one groce each.

Wm. Dunlap.

June 27.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Co. are hereby notified, that the instalment of *Ten Dollars* on each share is called for and must be paid to the subscriber or before the 5th day of August next.
By order of the President and Directors.

John Hooff, *Treasurer.*

July 19. dt5thAug

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin,
A NOVEL,
by Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY,
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Dr. Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
The following new Songs
SET TO MUSIC:
The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.
The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E. Phelps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it cannot be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piane forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.
On a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a ball room, Price 12 1-2 cts.

June 6.

FOR SALE,

Or to be rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent,
A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situate on Greenleaf's Point.
ALSO,
House Lots in almost every part of the city.
Apply to

James Greenleaf,
Or, in his absence, to
Samuel Elliot, jun.

Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

Land for Sale.
GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell from about fifty to sixty acres of Land lying in this county, and binding upon the road now opening from Geo. Town to Alexandria. This land is elegantly situated in point of building scites, and has the further advantage of being furnished with delightful water, and from its high elevated situation the benefit of the most salubrious air. If necessary this property will be laid out in lots so as to suit those who may be inclined to purchase. Applications to be made to JOHN LUKE, Esq. or to

Charles Alexander,
(Son of Philip.)

Alexandria County, July 19. d

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 9. dtf

PROPOSALS,

BY
KIMBER AND CONRAD,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR,
ALEXANDRIA,
For publishing by Subscription,
A GENERAL COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:
Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books of Voyages and Travels: And illustrated and adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON,
AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, in quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published on the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

☞ The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

*** *SUBSCRIPTIONS received by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, Alexandria.*

July 7.

FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.

Joseph Riddle.

July 10. d

Imported from London,

VIA NORFOLK,
And for sale by the subscriber, at the store of R. VEITCH and CO.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED NEGOCIABLE NOTES,
A small selection of Superfine Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Pelipe Cloths,—Cambrics,—Muslins,—Furniture Calicoes.—Worked Colored Counterpanes, &c.
ALSO,
One case of Watchmakers' Tools.

T. H. Jones.

July 19. d.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders of the Potomac Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said Company will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in Geo. Town on MONDAY the 7th day of August next, to whom will then be submitted the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with the Treasurer's account of receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting.
By order of the Board,

Jos. Carleton,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

Geo. Town, July 14. d3w

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 7. dtf.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
Five contiguous Plantations,
Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,
SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June —(8) dts

Freight wanted,

FOR THE
Sloop POLLY,
Of Baltimore,
For NORFOLK or RICHMOND, having good accommodations for a few passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, *John Baker*, at Harper's wharf.

July 29. 3t*

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor.*—He will be hired low if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

July 29, d

FOR SALE,

A few likely young NEGROES.—The will be sold reasonable for cash.—For further information

Apply to the Printer.

July 20.

New Publications,

FOR SALE
At COTTOM & STEWART's Bookstore.
CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.
Hening and Mumford's Reports.
Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates.
East's Reports, volume 9.
Law's on Pleading.
American Pleader's Assistant.
Harrison's Chancery Reports.
Roberts on Frauds.
Woodward on Executive.
Hungarian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Porter.
Thaddeus of Warsaw, do. by Miss Porter.
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss Owenson.
Georgics and Bees, by R Southeby.
Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Mrs. Cottin.
Griffith Abbey, by Mrs. Mathews.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.

Dec. 2.

Just Received For Sale by
ROBERT GRAY,

NAUTICAL ALMANACS
FOR THE YEARS 1809 and 10,
With Register Tables.
—ALSO—
A Few Copies of a
French Pronouncing Dictionary.

July 14.

TO HIRE,

A Light Running Coachee, two good horses and a careful driver. *Apply to*

G. M'MUNN.

July 18. eotf.

Was Committed

To the jail of this county, as a runaway,
A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is *Henry Haggerman.* He is about twenty seven years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, had on a white linen jacket and trousers, has a scar on his nose. The owner is requested to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, jailor.

May 11—(July 29) law3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MANIFESTO.

VIENNA.

From the Imperial Press, 1809.

Though the Presburg Treaty of Peace bore in all its essential articles, the stamp of those unhappy circumstances which imposed upon his Imperial majesty the duty of rendering every other considera ion subordinate to the momentary necessities of his monarchy, yet in the execution of this treaty the severe conscientiousness was not to be mistaken, with which his majesty has ever been anxious to discharge obligations once incurred.

The articles which imposed upon Austria severe sacrifices, and painful renunciations, were executed without reserve or limitation; while those which were inserted for the alleviation of Austria were either not at all carried into effect, or only after arbitrary & disadvantageous alterations; or at the close of fatiguing negociations, and, in part only, at the expence of new sacrifices.

Scarcely one of the conditions of this treaty, which affected the interests of the emperor's court, his princes, or his subjects, was fulfilled to the full extent, within the period prescribed, and to the real satisfaction of the parties.

Neither his imperial highness the archduke, then elector of Saltzburg, nor his imperial highness the grand master of the German order, obtained the full enjoyment of the possessions or revenues assigned them.

His royal highness the archduke, then langrave of Breisgau, was, according to the express terms of the treaty, to receive an indemity of the full value of the lands and revenues he had lost. Every attempt to realise this precious engagement, in any way, remained without effect. It even appeared, in the course of frequently renewed negociations, that the French cabinet had at no time the intention of compensating his royal highness even in part; and the ministers of his imperial majesty were forced more than once, to endure the mortification of seeing the just demands of the princes of the imperial house, treated as objects which merited no serious consideration.

A like fate was reserved for every complaint which was made concerning the violated interests of his majesty's subjects or revenues. From the day of the exchange of the articles of peace, no further contributions were to be raised, and all arrears of military requisitions were to be discharged by the payment of 40,000,000 francs. The payment was made, but the hoped for alleviation did not take place. On the one hand, new and oppressive requisitions for the support of the French army were made, because the French magazines were suddenly found empty which had been lately richly filled at the expence of the country. On the other hand, a number of valuable objects, the undoubted property of his majesty; lying in various of the ceded provinces, were yielded to the new passports of them, for a consideration ascertained by express treaty: and this remained unpaid. The loss sustained by these two articles amounted to 24,000,000 florins. All endeavors to procure satisfaction for this, were in vain.

Nevertheless his imperial majesty would have endeavored to forget this loss and these affronts, however painful, could the great end of peace, purchased by such great sacrifices, have been attained. To devote himself in uninterrupted repose to the welfare of his people—to provide for the success of the interior administration, and divert fresh dangers by suitable measures of defence; this was the wish, this the just expectation of his majesty. To frustrate this pacific plan by all means, has been, from the conclusion of the Presburg peace to the present moment, the undeviating effort of the French government.

Before any articles stipulated in favor of Austria were carried into execution by France his imperial majesty found himself involved in unpleasant discussions by demands of a very questionable kind. In order to facilitate the military communication between Venice and the provinces on the opposite coast of the Adriatic sea, an uninterrupted march for the French troops was required through the imperial dominions, and this not for the moment only, but to be confirmed by a formal committee as a permanent arrangement. The weightiest objections, derived partly from former relations with the republic of Venice, which had never obtained or required this prerogative:—partly from the condition of these maritime provinces, by no means well supplied with provisions; partly from the danger of occasioning neighboring states to make little demands; were opposed to this proposal: they obtained neither a reply nor even a hearing. The will of the emperor Napoleon, which had been already intimated; the intimation that more serious evils might occur, if this were not readily endured; the threat to renew the war, and proceed at once to take possession of the frontier provinces; these were the unanswerable arguments before which every remonstrance was to give way. As in that, so in all later discussions, no others were ever urged by the French cabinet.

A fertile source of unpleasant embarrassments was soon after opened by the unexpected appearance of a Russian fleet, which had seized the harbors and territory of Cattaro. The delay of the French plenipotentiaries, in taking possession of this territory within the period assigned by treaty, was the sole cause of the intervening occurrence and Austria was forced to suffer for their negligence. It was in vain that every thing was done to convince the French cabinet, that how little soever his imperial majesty could be answerable for this accident, he would do yet every thing in his power to convince, by every becoming measure, the perfect purity of his designs, and the wish to fulfil even this stipulation of the treaty with literal exactness—it was in vain that the required convention for the right of passage was assented to and concluded: it was in vain that on the tumultuous entreaties of France, the Austrian seaports were shut against the Russian and English flag—a measure which struck a deep wound into the reviving commerce, the consequent internal prosperity, and into the finances of the monarchy; it was in vain that troops were sent out in order in common with the French, to effect the surrender of Cattaro. No notice was taken of either of these steps. The Austrian territory on the right bank of the Isonzo, which ought to have been yielded up by the French troops within two months of the exchange of the ratifications of peace, not only continued in their possession but was even formally organized and considered as French property; the fortress of Brannau was not delivered up. But what was more offensive than all the rest, the great French army prolonged their abode in Germany and incessantly threatened the frontiers of the monarchy from the side of Bavaria and Franconia.

The procrastinated delivery up of Cattaro, was but an insignificant pretence for this highly vexatious proceeding. But what at the same time was taking place in Germany, furnished a clue for the real motives.

The Presburgh treaty had introduced important changes in the possessions of several princes of the empire of the south of Germany. Nevertheless, in this treaty, the former constitution of the empire was not merely maintained in silence, but even expressly confirmed. The title of "emperor of Germany," was without any scruple or objection admitted into the treaty of Peace; and the recognition of the royal title in the houses of Bavaria and Wirtemburg stipulated, with the express addition that the bond which had united these princes to the German imperial confederation, should not be considered as broken by the new prerogatives granted them.

In the mean while, under the veil of secrecy, the probable long fostered plan of utterly annihilating the imperial constitution had grown to maturity at Paris. A considerable number of the greater & smaller German princes had offered their concurrence to this plan. Without giving the slightest previous intimation of so important an event to the legal head of the empire, the princes who were under French authority, or French influence, on a sudden burst asunder the bond to which were joined so many of the most sacred rights of the Sovereign and the subject, and constituted the emperor Napoleon their chief, under the title of a protector. It was only at the moment of a public notification of this proceeding, that his majesty was informed that "henceforth the emperor Napoleon would know nothing of the existence of an emperor of Germany and a German constitution." In order to give greater effect to this declaration, recourse was had to all these menacing expressions, which had hitherto undeviatingly accompanied every measure of the French cabinet, with redoubled emphasis, and under circumstances which his majesty would gladly bury in oblivion.

No doubt could be entertained of the import and purpose of this proceeding; and the consequences to be expected from it were too palpable to need the occurrence of a mournful experience before they could be fully surveyed. His majesty was at once aware of the lamentable fate prepared for all Germany; he was at once aware of the augmented and pressed danger which arose to the Austrian hereditary dominions, from a system which placed all adjoining countries in immediate dependence upon France. No one could have disputed with the emperor the right to protect himself against the introduction of such a system, by the utmost resistance. But however powerful the motives might be which appeared to invite his majesty to the assertion of this right, a consideration which preponderated over all of them, decided him to observe an opposite conduct. The immediate preservation of the Austrian monarchy was the emperor's first and holiest duty; and on the mournful concurrence of events which had taken place, this was become the common interest of all regents and nations which had not altogether and forever renounced the felicity of independent existence. In the situation of the emperor at that epoch, to have set the existence of Austria on a throw would have been a manifest contradiction to what his majesty owed to himself and his faithful subjects, and would besides have broken in upon all the prospects and hopes of redemption entertained by all fellow-sufferers with himself.

His majesty thought himself so much the more entitled to adopt as the basis of his policy, a system of a temporary renunciation of all resistance which might compromise the repose of the monarchy at so dangerous a moment, as the earlier history and uniformly consistent character of his government must forever absolve his majesty from the suspicion of considering exclusively his private interest, and indulging a selfish indifference to the welfare of neighboring states. What the emperor had done, during a long series of years, to oppose a barrier against the torrent of universal ruin which had been rushing in, was known; what had frustrated his efforts was not less notorious. Now it was of moment to yield to necessity. An insulated and untimely resistance would have been then as assuredly and essentially calamitous to Austria, Germany and Europe, as at an earlier period the inactivity of other powers, and their deplorable system of separation.

His majesty therefore resolved to prevent all useless and painful discussions of a subject, the bearings of which were, besides, subject to no doubt. This resolution was facilitated by the unqualified subserviency and subjection which appeared to promote, on all sides the success of so violent a revolution, through the silence of all other powers, and especially the marked indifference with which a considerable part of Germany beheld the destruction of the ancient institutions. To be compelled to maintain by arms, a crown which had been entrusted to him by the legal election of the imperial states, which had been worn with glory for centuries by his illustrious ancestors, for the protection and welfare of the empire, would, under less oppressive circumstances, have put the dignity and sensibility of his majesty to a painful trial. He laid down this crown.

It might have been believed that so important a step would at least not have failed to improve his relations towards France.—But the state of things remained the same. None of the outstanding conditions of the peace were performed; every attempt to procure their execution was answered with reproaches and threats. Far from any way taking into account all that Austria had done for the maintenance of peace, the French cabinet seemed, on the contrary, resolved to avail itself of every proof she had given of moderation and submission, as a basis and step to make still severer demands and it is hard to determine whether this constant and hostile irritation might, even then have led, in spite of all the efforts of his majesty, if the breaking out of a war with Prussia had not occasioned a necessary pause.

His majesty could not possibly behold with indifference the progress and issue of this war. The fate which had befallen the Prussian monarchy and the royal house of its sovereign, was in itself severe enough to awake the liveliest sympathy; and the easily calculated consequences of this event affected the interests of the Austrian States on so many and such critical points, that the gloomiest apprehensions for the future appeared to be justified on all sides. To take a share in such a conflict, at any other period would from the most urgent and laudable motives, have been his duty; but now motives to which all others were forced to yield had imposed the necessity of following a contrary system; and his majesty, with the same firmness with which he had been able to yield up his own prerogatives and own advantages, now renounced that higher satisfaction which the application of his resources in behalf of his neighbors would have afforded him. At all times hostile to an ambiguous and insincere policy, he did not, in this situation of things, permit himself to maintain a false or half neutrality: and the strictness with which from the beginning of the war he adhered to this resolution, forced the emperor Napoleon to become the unwilling eulogist of it.

Peace took place without the interference of his majesty, though the mediation he had not long before proposed to the belligerent powers, merited a reciprocal attention. The conditions were by no means of a kind to appease or merely mitigate the earlier formed apprehensions of the emperor. But his majesty, invariable in his peaceful ject, had made no resistance to the cha in the government effected at Naples in Holland, he has also accommodated self to those which had been settled a sit. It would have been in vain for attempt deceiving himself concerning fearful and dangerous extent of the a tages which were secured to the em Napoleon by the Tilsit peace; and templated for a certain point of t seemed as if the very extent of the vantages afforded some prospect of by the gratification of certain desires, it was easy to see would follow. glimmering of hope vanished but too he cannot at least be reproached French government, with having a to it for a moment.

In the mean while all the subter which had been employed to delay the cution of the treaty of Presburg from to time till October in the year 1806, ven their ostensible meeting. The evacu of certain points of the Austrian ter possessed by the French troops could with decency be any longer postponed negociation was begun. The fortr Brannau was given back. The posse on the right bank of the Isonzo were Under the arbitrary denomination exchange, the earldom of Mount Fa on the left bank of that river, was ce Austria, as an indemnity; but this ha a tenth part of the actual value of wha to be given back on the conclusion of

It soon appeared that even this shado moderation, this half return to friendly lations, was but the introduction to embarrassments and the most oppressive mands. The emperor Napoleon had solved that his war with England shou the concern of the whole continent, his tred of the British government the inh ance of all sovereigns and nations; an oppression, which, in order to injure land, he had laid upon the industry trade of every country which his troop his decrees could reach, should be the to be adopted by all states. Under the tence of having rendered sufficient hom to this unheard of system, a few mo after the Tilsit peace, the house of ganza was driven from the throne of tugal! At the same time a distinct posal was made to his imperial majest terly to abadon all connections with land; and the choice between such a lution and an immediate war with Fra was the intimation which accompanied proposal, without any further modifica or mitigation.

Though under the circumstances of moment, and the measures already to upon his majesty in the year 1806, com ing the exclusion of the British flag his ports, and by means of the entire b ade which the emperor Napoleon had o ed of the continental harbors, the comm of the Austrian dominions was already high degree crippled and destroyed; n theless, the step now required gave the its utmost extension, and, in fact, its fects became too soon visible to them extent. Considered from a higher point view, the sacrifice which his majesty on occasion, made for the maintenance of p was of no small importance. It broke bonds which had hitherto connected common interests of the European st it impeded every reciprocal communica it lessened the means of defence possess by the greater states, and completed the ject condition of the smaller; and in a as motives of personal hostility, with Austria had nothing in common, co-op ed, it could not but be more sensibly fe the emperor. When this sacrifice was offered up, his majesty felt still more ly than before, how difficult it would fix any external limit to his pacific sub siveness opposed to the ever-growing tensions of the French cabinet.

Soon after this negociation, the rest ambition of this cabinet manifested itself a new shape, apparently less hostile to tria. Proposals were made to his ma which respected the dissolution and tion of a great adjoining empire. The pable injustice of such an enterprize made a stronger impression upon his jesty, because the very cabinet which made the proposal, had hitherto suffer opportunity to pass by without declaring the preservation and integrity of that pire was one of the fundamental max its political system) would have been sufficient to restrain the emperor from ing his approbation to it; but besides a sound policy and the true interest monarchy would never have allowed to take a share in it. The proffered in of territory would have been, at be illusive gain to his majesty: on the hand, the only sure consequence would been, the introduction of a French ar

the interior of his states. And what the consequence of this latter circumstance might have been, was exhibited on another theatre of French policy with fearful and alarming perspicuity.

The transactions beyond the Pyrenees, by which a dynasty closely connected by family bonds with the Austrian house was established of the throne and freedom, would, without any personal reference, have deeply affected his imperial majesty. Not less could his majesty have been touched and afflicted by the unmerited fate of a noble and high-minded nation, which, at once, was deprived of their dearest blessings, their independence, their constitution, their laws and their princes, had no other than the desperate resource remaining of a glorious resistance. But the circumstances by which this shocking catastrophe had been prepared and occasioned, added to its natural effect. Fort welve years had the Spanish court, in order to purchase from a formidable neighbor, if not friendship, at least forbearance, sacrificed its resources, treasure, troops, fleets and colonies. The will of the emperor Napoleon was as omnipotent in Spain as in France. But instead of this excess of subserviency availing to save what alone was remaining to it—an independent name, internal security, and domestic peace—this court found rather, in its mistaken endeavors to obtain repose the immediate source of its ruin. His imperial majesty had also declined no sacrifice for the maintenance and assurance of peace; only one boundary he had not overstepped. He had at all times carefully maintained the dignity of his throne, and the right of leaving no means unemployed for its defence. That when *that* is trifled with, and this is neglected, nothing can withhold the state from ruin the fate of Spain has confirmed by a frightful and warning experience. In the then situation of Austria, such an example could not fail of its effect; an army of 200,000 men environed the monarchy, and waited but for the signal of attack. The conquest of the western states being thus completed by that of Spain and Portugal, and the principle, that every thing is just and lawful which the interest of the emperor of France required being openly avowed in this act of outrageous violence, and without reserve proclaimed in the official papers of the government; and that restless love of dominion, for which Europe seemed hardly large enough, having on no account found its limit; nothing was more natural than the expectation, that the next mortal blow would be aimed at Austria. The apprehensions and the pre-sentiments of the world were in concord with such an expectation.

What at the same time was taking place in Italy, gave new force to these threatening omens. That broad circle of dominion which at one time was denoted under the name of the "*New Federal System*;" at another under the more expressive appellation of the "*Great Empire*," had long embraced the whole of the Italian states. This was not enough. The subjugation was to go into the detail—was to be more immediate and complete. The pope had, in the sense of his duty, resisted a series of pretensions which would have wounded the dignity of the head of the church, and his ancient rights as a sovereign. In an instant every thing was disregarded, which reverence for his sublime person, and esteem for the greater part of Christendom, which beheld in him a common father, appeared to prescribe even to unsparing violence. The provinces were taken away, which remained to the pope after earlier encroachments. Rome itself became the seat of a military prefecture, and it could not be concealed from the world that his holiness endured in his own capital, the fate of a state prisoner. The provinces belonging to the church, as well as the principalities of Parma and Placenza, and the kingdom of Etruria, which France herself had erected, and now suddenly and tyrannically destroyed, were incorporated either with France or the kingdom of Italy; and Austria learnt on this occasion, by a solemn oration in the French senate, that "*it is the will of the emperor Napoleon that* THE WHOLE COAST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ADRIATIC SEA *be united with the French territory, or with that of the* GREAT EMPIRE."

To rely, under such circumstances, upon an uninterrupted continuance of peace, however strong the resolution might be to the utmost to obtain it, would have been mere infatuation. From day to day the necessity might occur of vindicating the independence of the monarchy from pretensions utterly inadmissible, or from immediate attack; from day to day the approximation of this critical moment became more urgent. If there were means of averting it, they could be found only in the creation of a perfect system of defence—in a military constitution which might put bounds as effectual as possible to the hope of subjugating the monarchy with ease. In this sense and with this design alone, did his majesty adopt those measures which were to lay a broader foundation for the reinforcement and completion of his army.—The enlightened patriotism of his faithful subjects promoted the success of those measures. Every mind was impressed with the conviction that his majesty sought nothing but well guaranteed repose; that nothing was more foreign from his breast than a longing after war; and that inevitable necessity alone could induce him to demand new sacrifices from his people. The paternal regulations of the emperor were every where carried into execution, with a confidence honorable alike to the government and the citizen.

The true character of these measures could be mistaken or misinterpreted by foreign powers, only in case they were before resolved to deny Austria the right of self-preservation. Every thing which was established at that period remained within the strictest limits of a just system of defence. It was confined to the organization and completion of the military powers of the nation; and so much the less reason was there to apprehend that this could give offence to any state, as similar, and far more extensive establishments had been made for several years before, and were every day making not only in France, but in other adjoining countries. The kingdom was surrounded by foreign armies, who were put upon a war establishment; they were dispersed in their ordinary garrisons, and no where collected together. A position exciting less suspicion and giving less alarm, could not well be expected from a great state.

Even on the part of the French cabinet there was no reason to expect complaint; as his majesty on every occasion which presented itself, give proof of his unshaken adherence to the pacific system he had hitherto followed. While, to avoid unpleasant discussions, his majesty maintained an uninterrupted silence on some very essential matters of complaint—while, by virtue of an arbitrary decree, more than 80 Austrian vessels had been taken by French cruizers (a procedure which afforded no very promising prognostic of the freedom of the sea)—the Austrian court was incessantly engaged in repelling from itself and its subordinate agents the fancied or feigned accusations which were brought forward by restless French agents, principally at Trieste. Not one of these accusations could be verified. They were all victoriously refuted. His majesty did not, however, rest here. In order to close a source of groundless, yet ever returning complaints, and at the same time give the French government a proof of readiness which even anticipated its desires, and which, as the emperor flattered himself, would allow no doubt to arise concerning his real sentiments, his majesty did not hesitate, how severely soever this farther restriction upon the last remains of commerce would be felt in his maratime provinces, to shut his harbors (though not required to do so) against the flag of the North American states,

But nything now had the power to induce France to estimate more justly the conduct of his majesty. The steps which his majesty had taken to secure the existence and independence of his states in case of a nearer approaching danger, passed in the eyes of the emperor Napoleon for so many unwarrantable attempts to counteract the plans which had long been prepared, and were to determine the future destiny of this kingdom. These steps were treated as hostile movements against France. The most anxious endeavors of the Austrian minister to set this matter in a proper light were without effect. Their explanations were not worthy of any attention. The French cabinet intimated in an official note of the 30th of July, 1808. "*War is inevitable, unless the military movements made throughout the Austrian monarchy be succeeded by measures of a directly contrary tendency*," and this also, after the same note had immediately before expressed, "*The French army in Germany, as well as in Italy, is twice as strong as it was in* 1805, *independently of the troops of the confederation.* From that day war was to be considered as declared. The language then held was never retracted. At Paris, Bayonne and Erfurt, it remained unalterably the same. If, in the meanwhile, events occurred which held the French armies engaged on other points, this could be considered only as a compulsory postponement of actual hostilities. The resolution was embraced to bring the point to decision as soon as possible. The relations between Austria and France had taken a certain direction; and an essential change in those relations was for this reason impossible—that the condition of peace imposed by the emperor Napoleon was of such a character that it could not be even a subject of deliberation.

Already in the month of August steps were taken whish caused an immediate rupture to be apprehended. The German princes dependent upon France were called upon to furnish troops even beyond their contingents, to collect them together into camps and to be every day prepared to march. That, which with intentional perversity was called "the Armaments of Austria," was assigned as the reason for these measures. The French armies themselves made movements, the direction and object of which were for a long time veiled in obscurity. During several weeks, the strongest apprehensions were raised on different points of the Austrian frontier, and numerous French agents, from Lisbon to Constantinople, already announced the speedy ruin of this monarchy.

[*To be concluded to-morrow.*]

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BALTIMORE, *July* 31.

Arrived, schr. Maria, M'Knight. 15 days from Antigna. Left brig Adeline, Potter, of Georgetown, to sail in a few days, and several northern vessels.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Col.) *August* 1.

Yesterday captain Coles, of the United States cavalry, the messenger who went out in the Mentor, with dispatches for France, arrived at the office of the secretary of state. Captain Coles came home in the Syren, which sailed from L'Orient on the 18th June, and arrived at New York on Saturday last. We suppose he has brought dispatches to our government, but what they contain is not yet made known. We learn, however, by letters, and papers, that no alteration had taken place with respect to our relations with France. Bonaparte has declared that he is too much engaged as a general, to attend to trifling politics, such as the propositions of our government. All American vessels which had arrived, or which might arrive in any of the countries under the controul of Bonaparte were seized and would be sequestered. The Mentor was expected to sail for America in about a week after the Syren, on board of which it was supposed Mr. Armstrong would take passage.

The following are the names of the general officerr killed and wounded in the great battle of the Danude:

KILLED.

Lannes, Monton, St. Hilaire, Boudit, Claparide, Fouleirs, Despage, Durosnel, St. Sulpice, Corvoni, Lallemand, Molitor, Davenay, Lerveux, Debru.

WOUNDED.

Massena, Oudinot, Clement, Piras, Dorsinne, Legrange.

There were 34 colonels killed, and 1500 other officers. The French accounts say they lost 36,000 men; the Austrians say the French lost 48,000.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this city dated June 17, 1809.

"The ship Hope having been detained a day longer on account of some Merinos seized on board, gives me an opportunity of stating to you, that upwards of a dozen letters from Paris by the mail of to-day mention that his imperial majesty has revoked his decrees in favor of Holland, by opening the ports of that country to neutrals. I am induced to give some credit to this news, from the sensible effect it has had on the price of colonial produce."

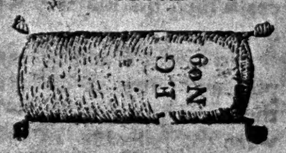
☞ *Alexandria Theatre.*

THE Friends and Patrons of the Drama are respectfully informed, the above Theatre will OPEN for the season on TUESDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, with a favorite Comedy and a Musical Afterpiece, as will be expressed in a future advertisement.

☞ Several NEW PIECES will be bro't forward as early as possible.

July 25. d

PRIME UPLAND COTTON.



NOW LANDING,

From on board the sloop Favorite Patsey, capt. Fessenden, from Charleston;

124 bales Upland Cotton, of A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, selected solely for retailers.

ON HAND.

25 bales ditto:

All of which SHALL be sold on as eligible terms as can be purchased in market.

E. Gilman.

July 18. d3t lawtf

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

Capt. Stickney of the schr. Augusta, who arrived at Beverly on the 21st ult. informs that 2 days after sailing he spoke an English cutter, the capt. of which said, that he had a few days before spoken some English frigates, from whom he received information that the English had landed troops at Bilboa, and in conjunction with the Spaniards taken the place from the French, who had, however got off their public chest, &c.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
JULY 31, 1809.

Ordered,

That the superintendant of police do give Peter Sherron reasonable notice to remove the nuisance in his Brew House, and also, that he give reasonable notice to Robert Brocket, to remove the nuisance in his cellar opposite the smithshop of James Young, and if they either of them fail to do the same within the term limited in such notice, then the superintendant of police do proceed to remove the same in the manner directed by the law of the corporation for the removal of nuisances.

Ordered,

That E. J. Lee, John Sutton, and John Cohagan, be a committee to report to Council in what manner the nuisance at the east end of Cameron and Queen-streets, can be moved, at the least possible expence, and also at whose expence the same ought to be removed.

Ordered,

That Robert Anderson, Alexander Mc-Kenzie, and Thomas Lawrason, be a committee to rent out the warehouse and wharf property lately occupied by the firm of R. T. Hooe, and Co. for a term not exceeding three years.

Extract from the Minutes,
ADAM LYNN, C. C.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	56
4 pound loaf	18
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4-1-2

JAMES HARRISS
Clerk of the Market.

August 2.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Northern Port,

The strong and substantial

Sch'r Farmer,

PETER WOODWARD, Master;

Burthen 1000 barrels. For particulars apply to the Master on board or to

Daniel M'Clean.

August 2. dtf

Twenty Thousand Dollars

May be gained for Three *Dollars.*

Tickets in the third class of the *Lehigh Navigation Lottery*, for sale by

S. Snowden.

August 2.

MECHANIC DINNER.

A GREEN TURTLE will be served up at Sebastian Spring on *Saturday the 12th inst.*—Dinner and pint of wine 2 dolls. None but subscribers admitted. A subscription paper (already respectable in signatures) is and will remain at Mr. Macleod's for subscribers until the 9th inst. and no longer.

N. B. The Mechanics of Washington, George Town and Alexandria are invited to subscribe.

August 2. 2-7-11*

TO LET,

TWO very handsome BRICK HOUSES two stories high, neatly finished, with a complete stable to each. They are in a pleasant situation on Queen-street, near Washington street, and in a good neighborhood, and calculated to please and render comfortable a small genteel family. Apply to the subscriber,

Andrew Schelfield.

8th mo. 2d. eo3t

N. B. The rent will be made low to an agreeable tenant.

Mechanic Relief Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society will be held at the Coffee House on *Wednesday evening next*, at 7 P. M.—Punctual attendance of the members requested.

By order of the President.

John Macleod, *Sec'y.*

29.

FOR SALE,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime-stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, containg about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2awóm

County of Alexandria, May 11, 1809.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do. inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

LEE's ELIXIR!

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate, coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. A single trial of this medicine will prove its efficacious quality in restoring a perspiration common to healthy people; it dislodges and expels the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthening the weakened vessels of the lungs, thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms of course are effectually and permanently conquered. The great number of cures performed in 1808 by this elegant and useful preparation, is sufficient to astonish and convince those that labor under colds, coughs, consumptions, &c. of being immediately relieved, without saying any thing of the many thousands benefitted in former years; however for the information of those persons, if any there be, that have not heard of the balsamic qualities of Lee's Elixir, we give the names of the following persons who are well known to our citizens in general as persons of known integrity and strict veracity. From the following certificates it will plainly appear, that a three year's consumption, a common cold or cough, are all with ease removed by Lee's Elixir.

Messrs. R. Lee and Son,

The superior qualities of your medicine, called *Lee's Elixir*, induces me to give you this certificate for publication, to point to my suffering fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions. For upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough, tightness of the breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh; having tried different medicines recommended for such cases, without receiving any real benefit; fortunately one of your advertisements was given to me—I immediately applied to *Mr. Vance, 178, Market street*, for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends restored me to my former good state of health. Any other information will be given by me.

George Harwood,
Market street, Baltimore

Messrs R. Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish for the good of others, the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called *Lee's Elixir*. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast, loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to attend to business, being advised to try your Elixir, I procured two bottles of Messieurs Warner and Hanna, which has entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health. From the good effect of your Elixir I was led to suppose your other medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your Worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect. Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sly's-street, Baltimore.

John Keller.

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,

In December last I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which time my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of *Lee's Elixir*, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of the one bottle restored me to PERFECT HEALTH.

J. A. Smith,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [or whites] impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitten fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings chilblains, sprains bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

Tooth Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

☞ New-York Ale.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Barver's ALE, which he will sell on draught or bottled.

John Macleod.
ON HAND.

OLD PORTER in bottles from Hare's brewery Philadelphia.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

☞ Orders from the country carefully executed.

July 28. eo3t

New House of Entertainment.

THOMAS RHODES, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria and the public, that he will open A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT on the first day of July next, in a commodious and airy new house on Prince-street, sign of the Eagle, a few doors above Thomas Swann's dwelling.—He intends to keep a constant supply of the best LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, and will accommodate travellers and others on such moderate terms as to make it an object to call on him. He will be provided with a careful hostler and has good stabling for horses.

The situation is superior to any in town for the accommodation of travellers, it being out of the way of bustle and there is a pump of the best water at the door.

June 27. 2aw

The Commonwealth of Virginia

To the Sheriff of county, GREETING:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Elisha Janney, Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, jun. Philip Slaughter, and Fleming Bates, to appear at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of the next term, before the Judge of the Superior Court of Chancery, directed by law to be holden in the said city, to answer a bill exhibited against them in the said court, by Jas Green. And this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100*l.* each. And have then there this writ. Witness *Peter Tinsley*, clerk of our said Court at Richmond, this 26th day of June, 1809, and, in the 33d year of the commonwealth.

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

To restrain in the hands of the defendants Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, junior, Philip Slaughter and Fleming Bates, any money, debts, or effects in their hands belonging, or due to, the defendant Elisha Janney, an absent defendant, until the further order of the court.

Edmund I. Lee,
For the Complainant.

Teste.
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

July 7. 3aw3m

River-Farm to Rent.

I AM authorised to rent in divisions, that part of the late General *Washington's* estate called RIVER-FARM. The fertility to say nothing of the commanding situation of this place, is sufficient to excite the attention of farmers.

WM. H. FOOTE.

July 11. 3taw1m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, near the Woodyard, about the first of September last, *a Negro Man, named GUY*, about thirty years of age, about six feet high, tolerable well made, is very black, his cheek bones are tolerable high, speaks quick and pert, has no mark as I know of by which he can be more particularly described. It is needless to give a description of his cloathing as what few he took with him must be worn out. I have been informed he has frequently been seen in Alexandria in the course of the winter and spring, and passed by the name of BUTLER, as a free man. It has since been reported he is dead, but I doubt it, as I cannot find from whence the report originated. Should he not be dead, any person that will secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

Joseph Sansberry.

July 26. eo1m

A further Proof

OF

Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do heredy recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,
Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

WM. C. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE

YARWOOD'S

Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloaths in the same way with boiling suds, after rubbing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rince them in the machine in warm or cold water.

Just Published,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED

ABAELLINO,

THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. Lewis, the well known author of the Castle Spectre, Monk, Adelgitha, &c. &c. Price handsomely bound, one dollar—the English edition sold at one dollar seventy five cents.

What black Musician conjures up this fiend!
What, do you tremble, are ye all afraid!
Alas, I blame ye not, for ye are mortal,
And mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—
Avaunt, thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III.

In justice to this excellent Romance, we need only remark, that the Grand Dramatic piece, which for several seasons past drew such full houses to our theatre, is found on the same subject, as translated by Lewis; but the acknowledged superiority of Lewis's writings or translations in the Romance style, being so far superior to any other of our modern authors, leaves encomium unnecessary with the publishers.

NOTE. Five editions of this Romance were sold in a very short time, after publication in London—it is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, by Lewis.

June 7—21

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.